

Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 13, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

For Senator.

JAMES WHITCOMB.

For Lieutenant Governor.

PARIS C. DUNNING.

Our Terms.

The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:

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To Correspondents.

We have numerous applications to send our paper on credit. We desire to accommodate our friends as much as possible; but our rule of advance payments is imperative. Were we to break through it for a few, we should have no reason for not doing it for all. The assistance of a friend in the neighborhood, it seems to us, might be obtained to advance the small sum of two dollars.

L. S., Allentown.—Thanks for twenty five new subscribers.

C. D., Noblesville.—The same to you, sir, for a list of twenty two.

A. F., Fishers Mills.—Your XX. for twenty subscribers comes under the same category.

And thanks to all who, during the last week, swelled our list about one hundred. That's the way to do the thing.

The Journal.

We felt mortified and sorry to see the Journal take a stand against the justice of the present war. That feeling is turned to one of indignation at its policy attempts to escape the ignominy by creating, or endeavoring to create the impression, that none but whigs are volunteering for the war, which it and its party friends denounce for no other purpose than to bring into disrepute the democrats. It republished the base falsehood of the Logansport Telegraph, and thought it "excellent." It sees the country papers publishing such falsehoods in relation to the companies here, but lets them pass without rebuke or correction. In the last number of that paper it branches out in a perfect Don Quixote style, and after revamping a few stale calumnies, exclaims and refers in wonder to three good whigs who are actively engaged as volunteers, and one for himself and winds up by claiming Major Ringgold as a whig. A whig he might have been; but a patriotic whig—not one who denounced his own government and the war as wicked and unjust, while he shed his blood in maintaining the latter and defending the former.

But let us hold the glass up to the Journal. We do it in hopes that its dishonesty may have some impression even on that sheet.

"That the Americans will soon overpower them, there is perhaps but little doubt. Yet we must confess our sympathies are with them. They fight for their country, their altars, and their homes." We "for power, for plunder, and extended rule." We are fighting for liberty—to extend the area of slavery. They are in the right—we are in the wrong. They may appeal with confidence to the God of battles; but if we look for aid to any other than human power, it must be to the infernal inclinations of Hell—for this far it would seem, the devil has governed and guided all our actions in the present.

This is from the Zenia Torch Light, edited by Otway Curry, and a famous whig journal. Can any one doubt the torridity of the craven-hearted villain who would pen the above extract?

Again:

"A number of men and officers have been killed and taken prisoners, and Gen. Taylor's army is surrounded by a horde of Mexicans, and his supplies cut off. We have much reason to believe that the Mexicans are soon made to our force, the Mexicans will inflict summary vengeance upon the invaders of their country. Hurrah for Texas, Oregon, Polk and Dallas."

Thus talks the Whig Berkshire Courier. Is it journal?

"We are already engaged in a war—in an unnecessary and unrighteous war—undertaken for an unjustifiable object, and not necessary even to accomplish the object for which it was undertaken. Every step in this Texas inquiry has been taken equally in disregard of all the principles of justice and right, and in defiance of all the dictates of prudence, discretion and common sense."

Hear the Torch Light, Whig editor again:

"This is not a war of the country. It is most emphatically a war of the people, and the purpose of manufacturing for him a little gunpowder reputation. It is not a war for the vindication of the honor or interest of the country, but to assist in the re-election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency. It was conceived in INFAMY, and brought forth in a spirit of reckless and WANTON BARBARITY."

Now listen to a Michigan Whig editor, him of the Examiner:

ONE OF A THOUSAND.—Gen. Cross was buried at the foot of the flag-staff in camp. His wife and family were in Washington in a state bordering on distraction.—New York.

"How many other 'wives and families' will be made to 'border on distraction' by the Texas war? But what of that? Is not Texas annexed? Are not Locofocoism and slavery triumphant? Shall we get California? Don't let us whine about 'distractions' wives and families? What is the misery of a few thousand wives and families? compared with the consummation of results so glorious to a professedly free and democratic nation?"

Is this not patriotic? Would such a man recommend his whig friends to fight the battles of his country?

The Danvers Courier says—

"Shame upon a country that will go to war in such a case. Words too strong or too severe, can be uttered in view of such iniquity and disgrace to our country."

It is a war in which the battle will not be for the strong—in which the right is on the weaker side. We shall march to battle with the murky clouds of slavery and oppression overshadowing the glorious stars of our banner—with the cry of freedom uttered from barbarian lips—liberty glittering from every fold of their flag—with stiller consternation and dread to the hearts of their enemies. God forbid that we should go to war in such a cause."

What think you of that, people of all parties? Will this editor expect whigs to fight after such schooling? Is he a friend to his country?

Hear now Whiggery's High Priest in New York, Horace Greeley, of the Tribune:

"Of all the wars ever fomented, no remember none more nefarious in its origin, more wanton and atrocious, than that in which we are now plunged by our Rulers and the Land-jobbers and Slave-Jobbers whose money, exertions, and lies have made these instruments of their empire our Rulers. The bloody villainy of some wars was measurably redeemed by the daring evincing in commencing them; but this war is as cowardly as it is wicked. A wealthy, enlightened, and powerful Republic of twenty millions of people is attempting to humiliate and despoil an ignorant, enfeebled, distracted, and despised million, engaged in good and noble struggles with the forces of this continent! The giant who should beat a cripple would be a hero in comparison."

Whig Volunteers! OR AMERICAN Volunteers, who have called yourselves whigs, do you endorse such doctrines? No; No! NO!!! The honor of such sentiments belongs only to would-be leaders, or British Whigs.

Hear now Sovereignty, a Whig member of Congress from Maine:

He declares that "the believing the Mexicans on the Rio Grande have been acting in self defence, and if they have made a manly resistance to Gen. Taylor they are to be honored and applauded for doing so."

Look also at the fourteen whigs of Congress who

voted against relieving our little army after it was attacked.—John Quincy Adams, Ashmun, Cranston, Culver, Delano, Giddings, Grinnell, Hudson, D. P. King, Root, Severance, Strohm, Tilden and Vance. These must be the true patriots, according to the Journal's logic; and we should not wonder such tales are told of late, to hear that they fought in the revolutionary war, bled in the last war, and absolutely died in the Mexican War! Ah yes! that last war will certainly be the case. They are already dead, politically, and they will be buried deep enough in infamy. Mark that.

Now hear another whig. We copy from the Ohio Press:

Mr. Editor.—Some days since, when our patriotic citizens were rejoicing over the victory of Gen. Taylor, and his gallant little band of men, the following expression was made by a looker on: "That he would see Gen. Taylor and his army, and the whole of Texas sunk before he would give twenty-five cents to save them." Whom think you he was? No other than JAMES D. OSBORN, the soul and life of the clique that rule the doings of the whig party in this country. I am constrained to make this statement from the fact that it has been frequently disputed; and also, that such men may be held up to public gaze, that we may know who are the friends, and who the enemies of our country. The above statement can be substantiated by two respectable members of his own political party—but not members of his party as American citizens.

The United States Gazette is good Whig authority. Hear what it said of the last war:

"The war is purely democratic. It was undertaken for democratic and not for national purposes. Let Democrats, therefore, terminate it in the best manner they can. We have no PARTISANSHIP in the MATTER. We say again, let the democrats end their ridiculous war in the best way they can; and if in so doing, they surrender any of our essential rights, the nation will employ competent men for the recovery of them."

There is no necessity of multiplying extracts, which we can do to a great length, to show that a very large portion of the whig press, even some who hypocritically pretend to favor it, are throwing every obstacle in the way of Government which they can, without needing popular indignation in a manner not to be misunderstood. And the few who are honest enough to advocate the war, and thereby a settlement of all our difficulties with the perilous Mexican nation, are so far unaided as to attempt, in the face of eyes of glaring facts, to make political capital for their party by insinuations malicious and false, against their opponents. The Journal should take heed by the fate of its brethren of the last war and remember it. It will be with itself whether to pursue these comparisons further.

Gov. Whitcomb and the Volunteers.

For the last few days our eyes and ears have been saluted with the din of military preparations, and several volunteer corps have been parading our streets, with all the pride and circumstance of glorious war. On Tuesday evening the Governor addressed the Cass County Volunteers from Logansport and the Marion Volunteers, from the steps of the Capitol. A finer set of young men cannot be produced in any country, than those assembled on that occasion. It was with feelings of pride for our State, that the Governor was able to state to the volunteers and citizens assembled that the thirty companies composing the three regiments from Indiana had been duly reported and accepted, and that the requisition on Indiana was then complete.

The Governor stated the embarrassments that surrounded him when the requisition was first made from Indiana. Our militia system was perfectly dead, beyond the hope of a resurrection in time to meet the emergency of the crisis. The law that authorized the raising volunteers had been hurried through Congress, in consequence of the necessity of immediate action, as when the bill passed that body, the late glorious results of the battles fought by General Taylor were not known. His instructions from the War Department, as to the means of subsisting the troops, were not as definite as he could have wished; but notwithstanding all these discouragements he never doubted the patriotism of the people of Indiana. He issued his proclamation, and he was now happy to announce that the call had been promptly responded to. He had little doubt but double the number of volunteers could be raised in Indiana should the country demand their services. He should continue to receive companies that might now be formed, with the understanding that they would be first on the list should another call be made or anything transpire that would prevent any of the companies now accepted, from reaching the place of rendezvous. The Governor gave a detailed account of his whole plan of operations, in order forever to shut the mouths of those who have been determined to find fault, let his course be what it might; showed his willingness to embark his private means and credit in the enterprise, had it been necessary. In conclusion he showed, by his language that he had full confidence in the bravery of the troops of Indiana—told them he would be with them at New Albany to give them his parting blessing when they should embark for Mexico, with the full assurance that on their return he would be able to take them by the hand, individually and collectively, as those who had shared conspicuously in the hardships and glory of the Mexican campaign.

At the conclusion of the Governor's address the air resounded with the acclamations of the volunteers and citizens present.

Mr. Marshall, who was present, was then called for, who made a short and handsome address, for which he was applauded; but would have been much better received, had he not made, what was supposed to be, and what the purport of his language would convey, an invidious distinction in favor of the bravery of the volunteers of Kentucky over those of Indiana. We believe he did not intend it. Mr. Marshall is a Kentuckian, resides on the Ohio river, and is not as able as others to appreciate the difficulties that Indiana labors under, in contrast with Kentucky, in mustering troops into service. Ohio, which has more than twice the population and resources of Indiana was called on for the same number of troops with Indiana, and her number is but just complete. A hundred cheers for the Hoosier State.

On yesterday morning the "Cass County Volunteers" marched for New Albany, the Governor and Adjutant General escorting them to the boundary of the county.

On yesterday the Montgomery Volunteers, Henry S. Lane Captain, arrived in this city and are now camped with the Marion volunteers at this place. They look as if they will be able to do good service in Mexico.

Ohio Volunteers.

One of the Editors of this paper left Cincinnati on Wednesday morning. On the Saturday previous, rations had been issued by the proper officers at Camp Washington for 1925 men. A few volunteers arrived at the camp subsequently, so that when he left the number might have amounted to 1200 men in camp. They drilled, without arms, and they needed a good deal of it; for there was not a company among the whole that could begin to drill as well as the Cass county Volunteers, who left here yesterday under Capt. Tipton. The tall stories which are being told by the papers should be received with a great deal of allowance.

Gov. We hear that a messenger rode express from Martinsville on Thursday night, to offer the services of a corps of volunteers at that place.

WHEELING POST OFFICE, VA. June 6th, 1846.

DEAR SIRS.—I find in your paper of May 27th, an editorial complaining of the "arrangements" of the Pittsburgh and Wheeling Post-offices.

I can assure you, we are very particular in distributing our paper mails, at this office. The clerks are experienced and attentive. All papers for your office are sent to Columbus for distribution, the same evening they arrive here, and if there is any delay, it occurs at some other point than this office. The eastern papers arrive very irregular here. The only papers for Indiana sent by Louisville from this office, are papers directed to Vincennes.

I am with respect your oth. servt.

ALEXANDER NEWMAN, P. M.

We give friend Newman the benefit of the above explanation; and acknowledge that we have no knowledge of its being other than perfectly true. We will state a few facts in connection, and hope that all concerned will interest themselves in obtaining the wrong.

We do not know the course that all the mails take, intended for the west; but this we do know: that part of our New York Daily exchanges frequently reach here by the northern or Logansport mail. Our daily papers from Washington city, also packages and documents, frequently come by the Madison mail, making a detention somewhere, of two to three days. Also, our Pittsburgh daily exchanges frequently take the same route, being of age when received. So with a great many others. These things show neglect somewhere, which should be remedied. It is bad enough to have mails left over to accommodate Oyster dealers; but worse to have them misdirected. The facts stated above can be corroborated by the Postmaster here, and all of his clerks. Will the Pittsburgh P. M. look to the matter?

Gen. Gaines.

This officer, who, without law, instructions, or authority, but contrary to all, took upon himself to call for twelve thousand troops, thereby making himself President, War Department, Congress, and all, and disappointing severely the gallant men who were thus imposed upon, has very properly been displaced from his command and ordered to Washington City. Some are charitable enough to impute his strange acts to what may be considered patriotism; but we are not quite so liberal. We award him all the credit he justly deserves; but we think his course for the last few years rendered it necessary to lay him aside. He is in second childhood or insane, judging from his acts. At all events, we propose to pay him now for staying at home.

Gen. Cass has called for information on Gen. Gaines's ill-timed and unfortunate proceedings. A lively discussion will take place on the taking up of his resolution.

A company of Indiana volunteers under Capt. J. H. Lane, (a young son of the Hon. Amos Lane) left Logansport on Wednesday, for New Albany, on the Pike No. 7. It was a fine company, composed chiefly of young farmers and mechanics, of the best character. The party seems at the landing, between the volunteers and their female friends, was in the highest degree affecting. Mothers, sisters, and doubtless, sweethearts, were among the vast crowd; and he must have a cold heart indeed, who could have witnessed unmoved the wringing of hands, the parting blessings, and the tears which freely flowed from the eyes of tenderness and love. Most fervently do we hope that every tie thus severed may be again reunited under the happiest auspices.

A company of volunteers, we understood, was to leave Vevey for New Albany, on Thursday.

All along the river the spirit of patriotism is overflowing. At every town, and almost every house, men, women and children, greeted the volunteers on board the boat with the waving of kerchiefs and hearty huzzas. We regret that we have not time at present for details.

New Hampshire.—The whigs of the Legislature of New Hampshire, in full convention, unanimously voted to adopt the nominations of the Abolitionists. Consequently, John P. Hale, the anti-Texas abolitionist, was elected Speaker of the House; and Harris and Sanborn, abolitionists, clerk and assistant clerk. The whigs give the offices of the Senate to the abolitionists also, and Colby, whig, will no doubt be elected Governor, by the votes of the abolitionists and whigs combined, the allied factions having a majority perhaps of some 22. Some of the southern and western whigs will learn a lesson from this, and others will no doubt rejoice, while they keep from the people the cause of the result. We mean not the people, the mass of the whigs, or southern democrats, but their rascally leaders, and such men, first on one side and then on the other, as John C. Calhoun. Comment on this head is perfectly unnecessary among the Western Democracy.

Under Water.

And "the deluge came!" Indeed, "it did not do any thing else," on Thursday forenoon last; and the afternoon was an epitome of the morning. There must have been "a screw loose" somewhere above, for it poured down faster than it did under Fall Creek Aqueduct, when some scamps tried to "bore out" a whole plank. In the memory of "the oldest inhabitant" such an overflow of streets has not been known. The beautiful Illinois, as far as the eye could reach, was one vast sea, and the sidewalks nearly impossible in places. A young lake covered the lots adjoining our office, where might be caught capital trout, bass, &c. if they were there. That lot is not yet graded. We hope the owner will find it during the summer, without canaling. Really, it was a perfect perfect down; and will show the necessity of having our gutters and culverts kept in good order. This shower absolutely beat the street sprinkler, as was apparent to every one. "It is an ill wind," &c.

The Montgomery Volunteers, under Capt. Henry S. Lane, arrived in town yesterday, on their way to the camp at New Albany. They were escorted into town by Gen. Drake's company. The Montgomery company will not tarnish the fame of their heroic name. They come from the heart of the State, and though their manners may be somewhat unpolished, they can send the leaden messenger with unerring aim. Such men cannot be conquered.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—William Huntington, who resided about two miles from Indianapolis, was accidentally killed on the 10th inst. He was up in a mulberry tree engaged in picking berries. Two of his brothers were on the ground preparing a gun for the purpose of shooting birds on the same tree. The gun laid across the arms of one, the other pulled back the hammer of the lock, and both were engaged in putting on a cap, when the gun was accidentally discharged, shooting the brother in the tree through the heart, who fell to the ground lifeless.

ACCIDENT.—A Mr. McDonough accidentally shot a Mr. Caster through the head with a pistol, at Camp Oakland, Ky. The survivor fainted, and had repeated spasms during the evening. Both were highly respectable men, and the friends of each receive the most lively sympathy.

ACCIDENT.—While firing the cannon last Tuesday, she unexpectedly went off before all was ready, and quite seriously hurt Mr. B. Beach, who was ramming the cartridge, bruising his arm, above the elbow. Amputation will perhaps be necessary. It is thought he will recover.—Madison Courier 6th inst.

Editorial Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, June 7, 1846.

DEAR BROTHER.—Perhaps some of the incidents of my trip to this city from Indianapolis, last week, may not be uninteresting. Clarkson, our whig friend of the Brookville American, a few years since published a paragraph in his paper, which was copied into other papers without explanation, stating that he had been "sent to the Penitentiary." This was intended as a joke; but like many jokes, was liable to be taken in earnest. He had been appointed an official visitor of the penitentiary by Gov. Bigler, and consequently was never a proper subject for the exercise of the "pardoning power," as some might have supposed who were not aware of the circumstances of the case. It may likewise be dangerous for me to state the fact, that on my way hither I was, for the first time in my life, "ridden on a rail." If the Louisville Journal should happen to hear of this, I shall not soon hear the last of it, especially, as the old proverb says—"misery loves company." The occasion of so unpleasant a manner of locomotion, it may be proper however to say, was the breaking of one of the thorough-braces of the coach, a rail having to supply its place. I came to the conclusion finally that it was a lucky thing that we have plenty of rails where we have "nothing else."

On the road from Indianapolis to Laurel, I heard various reports to the volunteers, and the course of Gov. Whitcomb concerning them. It was said that he had "sent them all home," &c. &c. These reports had spread every where; but whenever questioned, I of course set the questioner right. (I am sorry that our paper has not a more extensive circulation along that road.)

I arrived at Laurel on the eve of the Old Fellows' celebration held on the 4th, and remained till it was over. There were about 150 in their procession. Many attended from Brookville, Centerville and Cambridge city. The delegation from the latter place was accompanied by a fine bevy of ladies, full of spirit, all remarkably good looking in every respect, and at least four of them especially interesting. If I had been a single man, I doubt if I should now be here. I think I should have had a "sudden call" at Cambridge city. The weather was unpleasant—a drizzling rain and plenty of mud of course. This was very unfortunate for the ladies; but they faced, or rather floated the difficulty with all the bravery of Texan, or any other volunteers. Services were held in the new and yet unfinished Methodist church. Music by two excellent bands—one from Cambridge. Prayer by the Methodist preacher stationed at Laurel, an estimable man, whose name I regret I have this moment forgotten; and an Address by the Rev. Mr. Dolly of Cincinnati. This, it appeared to me, embraced many good points, which I have not room to particularize. The crowd was so large in the church that a pillar which supported the centre timbers of the floor partially gave way, and created much alarm, but by the admirable coolness and presence of mind of the marshal of the day, the disturbance was soon quieted. Perhaps you will find a more particular and better account of this celebration in the Wayne County Record, as our friend Meredith, the editor, was present, and no one could do the subject better justice.

I stopped at a tavern just commenced by Mr. Pierce, a very accommodating gentleman, whom I can safely recommend as a good landlord; but as the house was in the evening filled by lady visitors, I availed myself of the proffered hospitality of our friend Shoup.

After the celebration, I took the canal boat for Cincinnati. Like all canal boats, very good modes of conveyance when you would otherwise have to travel afoot. A mile or two below Laurel, witnessed a scandalous spectacle,—an old woman and several daughters, some of them very young were living by a chimney. The house they had lived in had been burned down purposely, with the design of driving the occupants away by depriving them of shelter. But they seemed not so easily to be got rid of. Though nothing was left but the chimney and a table which had been rescued from the flames, they still remained, as miserable and revolting a spectacle as I ever saw. It is a pity that such creatures were not provided for in county houses of refuge and correction.

The principal topic of conversation here is the camp of volunteers, about three miles from town. Among thousands of others, I have visited it. There are now about 1100 in the camp besides two companies at Shure's Garden in the city. They drill every day. Five German companies were raised in the city alone, and I believe that the majority of the volunteers in the camp are Germans. There is one Irish company. On Saturday morning the city greys, a fine company from Steubenville arrived, and others are coming daily. One company from the city under Capt. Ward, is a "hard crowd." It beats all the militia caricatures I ever saw. Capt. W. I believe is a gentleman who lives by "his wits," and his company were picked up under peculiar circumstances. He had tried to get elected an officer of a company previously raised, but failed, and started this on his own hook. They are of all shapes, sizes and I had almost said colors; but perhaps they are all white, except now and then a "black-eye." After all they may make first rate soldiers, and I have no doubt that they once get into the "halls of the Montezumas," they will make every thing ring again.

Gen. Wool of the Army is daily expected here to receive the volunteers into the service of the U. S. They are now sub-sisted at the expense of the State. A good deal of difficulty at first occurred in consequence of a want of explicitness in the law of Congress; and many who desired to volunteer, finding it doubtful as to how the law would be construed by the executive of Ohio, went over to Ky, and volunteered there where they had no doubts. George Cutler's company was got up in this way. If there had been no difficulty of this kind, Cincinnati alone would have sent 1500 men into the field.

The Old Fellows' new hall was on Friday and Saturday evenings opened for public inspection. It is fitted up with elegance and lighted by gas. Thousands of persons, both ladies and gentlemen, were present. There was a continued stream in and out for an hour or two and the hall was all the time crowded. A much more beautiful building is the Masonic hall, on an opposite corner. This I think it most splendid building of the kind in the city. It was commenced after that of the Old Fellows—and the latter are not very well pleased that the Masons have so far outdone them. I was a little amused by a remark of a young lady in the crowd. You must guess the subject of the conversation. She said if she could not join the Old Fellows she could join the Old Fellow; and I again thought if I had been single, I should volunteer to aid her in accomplishing the object.

At this (Sunday) afternoon I attended church, first at the magnificent Catholic Cathedral. When finished, this will be the most remarkable church building in the West. But I can't describe it too. The services were *respects*. The organ is very powerful, and the music being almost incessantly, became to me, in a degree, painful. Some of the notes on the organ were so powerful that they made the air tremble and vibrate like an earthquake, and seemed to shake even the massive stone walls of the building itself. Miss Palmer, formerly of Indianapolis, I am told is the organist.

I afterwards, for the first time for many years, listened to a sermon by Dr. Beecher. Though he has grown old, and Time has made ravages upon his physical powers, his mind seems still unimpaired. He was as natural as life. The same peculiarities which marked his manner years ago still remain.

J. P. C.

A Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures at the Treasury of Marion County, from the 31st May, 1845, to 31st May, 1846.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Amount remaining in the Treasury June 1st, 1845, - - - - -	County revenue, - - - - -
Amount received from county revenue, - - - - -	Road revenue, - - - - -
Amount received from shoe license, - - - - -	Specific allowances, - - - - -
Amount received from broker's license, - - - - -	Expenses of the poor, - - - - -
Amount received from land revenue, - - - - -	Expenses of criminals, - - - - -
Amount received from lottery license, - - - - -	Expenses of the insane, - - - - -
Amount received from jury fees, - - - - -	Expenses of the poor, - - - - -
Amount received from pedlar's license, - - - - -	Expenses of the poor, - - - - -
Amount received from miscellaneous sources, - - - - -	Expenses of the poor, - - - - -
Amount received from principal surplus revenue fund, - - - - -	Expenses of the poor, - - - - -
Amount received from interest on surplus revenue fund, - - - - -	Expenses of the poor, - - - - -
Amount received from county fund, - - - - -	Expenses of the poor, - - - - -
Amount received from redemption of land, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1841, - - - - -	County Commissioners, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1842, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1843, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1844, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1845, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1846, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1847, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1848, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1849, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1850, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1851, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1852, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1853, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1854, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1855, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1856, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1857, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1858, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1859, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1860, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1861, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1862, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1863, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1864, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1865, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1866, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1867, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1868, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1869, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1870, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1871, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1872, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1873, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1874, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1875, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1876, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1877, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1878, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1879, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1880, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1881, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1882, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1883, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1884, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1885, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1886, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1887, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1888, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1889, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - - -
Amount received from State and county revenue of 1890, - - - - -	County expenses, - - - -